GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE
LOK SABHA

UNSTARRED QUESTION NO:655
ANSWERED ON:18.11.2016
Non-Communicable Diseases
Bhatt Smt.Ranjanben;Kachhadia Shri Naranbhai;Saraswati Shri Sumedhanand;Singh Shri Hukum;Udasi Shri Shivkumar Chanabasappa

Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the number of cases of various Non-Communicable Diseases (NCDs) such as heart disease, diabetes, blood-pressure, hypertension and other lifestyle diseases are on the rise in the country, if so, the details thereof, State/ UT-wise;

(b) the number of people suffering from and those died therefrom during each of the last three years and the current year, State/ UT-wise;

(c) the steps taken by the Government for prevention and control of such diseases along with the number of hospitals, Primary Health Centres (PHCs) equipped to treat such patients, State/UT-wise;

(d) the steps taken/proposed to be taken by the Government to increase public health spending and create a national health fund for free and affordable treatment of poor patients; and

(e) the other measures taken/proposed to be taken by the Government for prevention and affordable treatment of such diseases and spread awareness in this regard?

Answer

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE
(SMT. ANUPRIYA PATEL)
(a) & (b): Indian Council of Medical Research (ICMR) has undertaken a survey on diabetes viz. ICMR India Diabetes (ICMR-INDAB) Study on the prevalence of diabetes. It is an ongoing study and current results available from 15 States/UTs indicate overall prevalence of Diabetes which varies from 4% to 13%.

ICMR has informed that according to the Report of National Commission on Macroeconomics and Health, there were 380 lakh cases of Cardiovascular Diseases (CVDs) in the year 2005 and these were estimated to rise to 641 lakh cases in the year 2015. The number of deaths from CVDs was estimated to more than double during this period.

The data available from the Indian Council of Medical Research-India Diabetes (INDIAB) Study Phase I done in the rural and urban settings in 3 States and 1 Union Territory viz., Tamil Nadu, Maharashtra, Jharkhand and Chandigarh for hypertension indicates the range of prevalence of hypertension from 19.8% to 31.5 %.

State wise data for prevalence and mortality of Non-Communicable Diseases (NCDs) is not maintained centrally.

State/UT wise estimates of incidence and death due to cancer, as furnished by ICMR, for last three years and current year are at Annexure-I & II.

(c): Government of India is implementing National Programme for Prevention and Control of Cancer, Diabetes, Cardiovascular Diseases and Stroke (NPCDCS) under National Health Mission (NHM) to supplement the efforts of the State Governments for the interventions up to District level. The objective of the programme includes setting up of NCD Clinics at District and Community Health Centre (CHC), Cardiac Care Units, Day Care Centres, awareness generation for behavior and life-style changes, screening and early diagnosis of persons with high level of risk factors and their treatment and referral (if required) to higher facilities for appropriate management for Non-communicable Diseases. The programme includes intervention at the level of Primary Health Centres (PHCs) and Sub-Centres also. A Statement showing State/UT-wise list of NCD clinics and Cardiac Care Units (CCUs) established under NPCDCS is at Annexure-III.

(d) & (e): The draft National Health Policy 2015 envisages raising public health expenditure progressively to 2.5% of the Gross Domestic Product (GDP).

While health is a State subject, the Central Government supplements the efforts of the State Governments for improving the healthcare.

Steps taken to improve public health and to provide affordable health care, inter alia, include:-

Initiatives under the National Health Mission (NHM) with a view to provide accessible affordable, effective and quality healthcare services especially to the poor and vulnerable sections of the population. Primary health care in India is provided free of cost in the public health facilities through a nationwide network of Community Health Centres (CHCs), Primary Health Centres (PHCs) and Sub Centres (SCs).

Janani Shishu Suraksha Karyakaram (JSSK) envisages free drugs, diagnostics, blood and diet, besides free transport from home to institution, between facilities in case of a referral and drop back home, for all pregnant women delivering in public health institutions.

Initiatives under National Urban Health Mission (NUHM) with focus on primary health care needs of urban population particularly slum dwellers and other marginalized groups.

Providing free medicines under the various national health programmes for diseases such as Malaria, TB and Leprosy.

Making available tertiary health care services in the public sector through strengthening of hospitals, establishment of AIIMS institutions and up-gradation of existing Government medical colleges across the country.

Rashtriya Swasthya Bima Yojana (RSBY) which provides for smart card based cashless health insurance including maternity benefit cover of up to Rs. 30,000/- per annum on family floater basis to Below Poverty Line (BPL) families (a unit of five) in the unorganized sector.

Rashtriya Arogya Nidhi set up under the Ministry of Health & Family Welfare provides for financial assistance to patients, living below poverty line suffering from major life threatening diseases, to receive medical treatment.

The Central Government, through its hospitals including All India Institute of Medical Sciences (AIIMS), Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia Hospital, Delhi, Safdarjung Hospital, Delhi, Lady Hardinge Medical College and Associated Hospitals, Delhi, Jawaharlal Institute of Post Graduate Medical Education and Research (JIPMER), Puducherry and Post Graduate Institute of Medical Education and Research (PGIMER), Chandigarh, North Eastern Indira Gandhi Regional Institute of Health and Medical Sciences (NEIGRIHMS), Shillong, Regional Institute of Medical Sciences (RIMS), Imphal augments the efforts of the State Governments for providing health services in the country.

The Ministry of Health and Family Welfare has started AMRIT (Affordable Medicines and Reasonable Implants for Treatment) stores where essential life saving medicines and implants including stents are being provided at a substantial discount vis-Ã -vis the Maximum Retail Price.